

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
MULTI-CHANNEL VIDEO OPTICAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEM,
OPTICAL TRANSMITTER AND OPTICAL RECEIVER

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a multi-channel video optical transmission system designed to transmit, through an optical fiber, a multi-channel video signal for use in a cable television system (CATV), and further to an optical transmitter and optical receiver constituting the same multi-channel video optical transmission system.

2) Description of the Related Art

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of configuration of a conventional multi-channel video optical transmission system. In Fig. 3, an optical transmitter 12 forming a transmitting side of the multi-channel video optical transmission system is made up of a pilot signal generating section 11 for generating a sine-wave signal with a given frequency as a pilot signal, a frequency modulator (which will be referred to hereinafter as an "FM modulator") 2 for converting the pilot signal and an inputted multi-channel video signal, superimposed (multiplexed) on each other, into a frequency-modulated signal (which will be referred to hereinafter as an "FM signal) in batches, and a semiconductor laser device 3 for converting the FM signal into an optical signal and further for putting the optical signal out to an

optical fiber 14.

In addition, an optical receiver 13 forming a receiving side of the multi-channel video optical transmission system is made up of a light-receiving device 4 for converting the optical signal, coming from the optical fiber 14, into an electric FM signal, an amplifier 5 for amplifying the FM signal outputted from the light-receiving device 4, a frequency demodulator (which will be referred to hereinafter as an "FM demodulator") 6 for frequency-demodulating the FM signal outputted from the amplifier 5 into a superimposed signal comprising the multi-channel video signal and the pilot signal to put it out as an output signal from the optical receiver 13, a pilot level detecting circuit 7 for extracting only the pilot signal from the output signal from the FM demodulator 6, and an alarm circuit 8 for activating or giving an alarm when the pilot signal level detected by the pilot level detecting circuit 7 shows an abnormal value.

Still additionally, the multi-channel video optical transmission includes a tuner 9 for selecting a signal corresponding to one channel from the multi-channel video signal forming the output signal of the receive side FM demodulator 6 to convert it into a base band video signal and a TV monitor 10 for demodulating the base band video signal, outputted from the tuner 9 to display the demodulated signal.

Secondly, a description will be given hereinbelow of a concrete operation of this multi-channel video optical transmission system. In the optical transmitter 12 forming the transmitting side of the multi-

channel video optical transmission system, a sine-wave signal with a given frequency, i.e., a pilot signal, outputted from the pilot signal generating section 11 is superimposed on an inputted multi-channel video signal, and this pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal is inputted to the FM modulator 2 to be converted into an FM signal. This FM signal is inputted to the semiconductor laser device 3 to be converted into an optical signal and then transmitted through the optical fiber 14 to the optical receiver 13 on the receive side.

In the optical receiver 13, the inputted optical signal is again converted into an electric FM signal in the light-receiving device 4 and then amplified in the amplifier 5. Following this, the amplified FM signal is inputted to the FM demodulator 6, thereby producing the original pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal corresponding to the signal before the input to the FM modulator 2.

In the meantime, the pilot level detecting circuit 7 fetches only the pilot signal to detect the occurrence or non-occurrence of an abnormality in pilot signal level, and if detecting the abnormality, outputs an abnormality detection signal to the alarm circuit 8 which in turn, activates an alarm. This permits the confirmation on the occurrence or non-occurrence of the abnormality in the optical transmitter 12, the optical receiver 13 or the optical fiber 14.

Moreover, the tuner 9 makes channel-selection from the multi-channel video signal outputted from the optical receiver 13, and the TV monitor 10 connected to the tuner 9 displays a desired channel video signal thereon.

However, in a case in which an input current (or input voltage)-vs-output frequency characteristic in the FM modulator 2 of the optical transmitter 12 shows non-linearity or in a case in which an input frequency-vs-output voltage characteristic in the FM demodulator 6 of the optical receiver 13 shows non-linearity, the above-mentioned configuration creates a problem in that intermodulation distortion (which will be referred to hereinafter as "distortion") generally called CSO or CTB occurs in the multi-channel video signal outputted from the FM demodulator 6.

Likewise, in a case in which a group delay deviation occurs in the semiconductor laser device 3 of the optical transmitter 12 or in the light-receiving device 4 and amplifier 5 of the optical receiver 13, distortion occurs in the multi-channel video signal outputted from the FM demodulator 6, thus resulting in the occurrence of distortion in each channel band. In particular, in the case of a multi-channel video optical transmission system including a pilot signal, distortion occurs in the pilot signal and in the multi-channel video signal.

Fig. 4 is an illustration of a spectrum of a multi-channel video signal comprising a multi-channel video signal and a pilot signal superimposed on a frequency axis, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged spectrum illustration of one-channel video carrier and distortion in the multi-channel video signal shown in Fig. 4.

When the transmission of the multi-channel video signal shown in Fig. 4 takes place, in the output of the FM demodulator 6, distortion occurs at a frequency corresponding to the sum of or

difference between each channel frequency and the pilot signal frequency. That is, as Fig. 5 shows, if the frequency of the distortion stemming from the pilot signal exists within the a video band of a video channel, when the picture is demodulated in the TV monitor 10, fringes (oblique fringes, horizontal fringes, vertical fringes or the like) appear in the picture, which interfere with the picture display. In the case shown in Fig. 5, distortion stemming from the pilot signal occurs at a frequency ($f_n - f_p$) existing within the video band on a video carrier with a frequency f_a , and a fringe pattern appears on a video screen.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been developed with a view to solving these problems, and it is therefore an object of the present invention to prevent fringes (stripes) from appearing in a picture on a TV monitor due to distortion at a frequency corresponding to the sum of or difference between a pilot signal frequency and each channel frequency of a multi-channel video signal.

For this purpose, in accordance with the present invention, in a multi-channel video optical transmission system made to convert a multi-channel video signal into an optical signal in an optical transmitter and transmit the converted optical signal from the optical transmitter through an optical fiber to an optical receiver, the optical transmitter comprises pilot signal generating means for generating a pilot signal to be superimposed on the multi-channel video signal

inputted, frequency modulating means for modulating the pilot signal
superimposed multi-channel video signal into a frequency-modulated
signal in batches, and electrical-optical converting means for
converting the frequency-modulated signal into an optical signal and
5 further for putting the converted optical signal out to the optical fiber,
while the optical receiver comprises optical-electrical converting
means for receiving the optical signal transmitted through the optical
fiber to convert the received optical signal into an electric frequency-
modulated signal, amplifying means for amplifying the frequency-
10 modulated signal obtained by the optical-electrical converting means,
and frequency demodulating means for frequency-demodulating the
frequency-modulated signal amplified by the amplifying means into a
pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal. In this
configuration, the pilot signal generating means has a frequency
15 modulation function to modulate the frequency of the pilot signal for
modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at
frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the
frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel video signal and the
frequency of the pilot signal.

20 That is, in the multi-channel video optical transmission system
according to the present invention, the pilot signal generating means
of the optical transmitter additionally has the frequency modulation
function to frequency-modulate the pilot signal generated therein.
This can make fringes (oblique fringes, horizontal fringes, vertical
25 fringes, or the like) in a picture invisible which stems from distortions

occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequency of the pilot signal and the frequency of the multi-channel video signal. Accordingly, even if intermodulation distortions occur between the pilot signal and the multi-channel video
5 signal, at the demodulation of a picture in a TV monitor, fringe patterns such as oblique fringes, horizontal fringes and vertical fringes disappear (become invisible) on the screen.

Furthermore, in accordance with the present invention, in a multi-channel video optical transmission system made to convert a
10 multi-channel video signal into an optical signal in an optical transmitter and transmit the converted optical signal from the optical transmitter through an optical fiber to an optical receiver, the optical transmitter comprises pilot signal generating means for generating a pilot signal to be superimposed on the multi-channel video signal
15 inputted, and electrical-optical converting means for converting the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal into an optical signal and further for putting the converted optical signal out to the optical fiber, while the optical receiver comprises optical-electrical converting means for receiving the optical signal transmitted through
20 the optical fiber to convert the received optical signal into an electric signal corresponding to a pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal, and amplifying means for amplifying the electric signal corresponding to the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal obtained by the optical-electrical converting means. In this
25 configuration, the pilot signal generating means has a frequency

modulation function to modulate the frequency of the pilot signal for modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel video signal and the
5 frequency of the pilot signal.

With this configuration, the multi-channel video optical transmission system is capable of solving the above-mentioned fringe problem without using the frequency modulating means in the optical transmitter and the frequency demodulating means in the optical
10 receiver. That is, the generated pilot signal is frequency-modulated by the additional frequency modulation function of the pilot signal generating means of the optical transmitter, thus making invisible fringe patterns in a picture which stems from distortions occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the
15 frequency of the pilot signal and the frequency of the multi-channel video signal.

Still furthermore, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided an optical transmitter for use in a multi-channel video optical transmission system, which converts a multi-channel
20 video signal into an optical signal and transmits the converted optical signal through an optical fiber to an optical receiver, the optical transmitter comprising pilot signal generating means for generating a pilot signal to be superimposed on the multi-channel video signal inputted, frequency modulating means for modulating the pilot signal
25 superimposed multi-channel video signal into a frequency-modulated

signal in batches, and electrical-optical converting means for converting the frequency-modulated signal into an optical signal and further for putting the converted optical signal out to the optical fiber. In this configuration, the pilot signal generating means has a

5 frequency modulation function to modulate the frequency of the pilot signal for modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel video signal and the frequency of the pilot signal.

10 In addition, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided an optical receiver for use in a multi-channel video transmission system, which receives a multi-channel video signal, converted into an optical signal in an optical transmitter, through an optical fiber, the optical receiver comprising optical-electrical

15 converting means for receiving the optical signal transmitted through the optical fiber to convert the received optical signal into an electric frequency-modulated signal, with the optical signal being produced in a manner that, at the conversion, a pilot signal is superimposed on the multi-channel video signal and the frequency of the pilot signal is

20 modulated by a frequency modulation function of the optical transmitter for modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel video signal and the frequency of the pilot signal, amplifying means

25 for amplifying the frequency-modulated signal obtained by the

optical-electrical converting means, and frequency demodulating means for frequency-demodulating the frequency-modulated signal amplified by the amplifying means into a pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal.

5 Still additionally, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided an optical transmitter for use in a multi-channel video optical transmission system, which converts a multi-channel video signal into an optical signal and transmits the converted optical signal through an optical fiber to an optical receiver, the optical
10 transmitter comprising pilot signal generating means for generating a pilot signal to be superimposed on the multi-channel video signal inputted, and electrical-optical converting means for converting the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal into an optical signal and further for putting the converted optical signal out to the
15 optical fiber. In this configuration, the pilot signal generating means has a frequency modulation function to modulate the frequency of the pilot signal for modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel
20 video signal and the frequency of the pilot signal.

Moreover, in accordance with the present invention, there is provided an optical receiver for use in a multi-channel video transmission system, which receives a multi-channel video signal, converted into an optical signal in an optical transmitter, through an
25 optical fiber, the optical receiver comprising optical-electrical

converting means for receiving the optical signal transmitted through the optical fiber to convert the received optical signal into an electric signal in which a pilot signal is superimposed on the multi-channel video signal, with the optical signal being produced in a manner that

5 the frequency of the pilot signal is modulated by a frequency modulation function of the optical transmitter for modulating the frequency of an intermodulation distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of and difference between the frequency of each carrier of the multi-channel video signal and the frequency of

10 the pilot signal, and amplifying means for amplifying the electric signal obtained by the optical-electrical converting means.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and features of the present invention will become

15 more readily apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is an illustration of a configuration of a multi-channel video optical transmission system according to a first embodiment of

20 the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a configuration of a multi-channel video optical transmission system according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a

25 conventional multi-channel video optical transmission system;

Fig. 4 is an illustration of a spectrum of a multi-channel video signal comprising a multi-channel video signal and a pilot signal superimposed on a frequency axis;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged spectrum illustration of one-channel video carrier and distortion in the multi-channel video signal shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6A is an illustration of a distortion spectrum in a conventional multi-channel video optical transmission system;

Fig. 6B is an illustration of an example of a picture, in which oblique fringes occurs, on a TV monitor;

Fig. 7A is an illustration of a distortion spectrum in a multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the present invention;

Fig. 7B is an illustration of an example of a picture on a TV monitor;

Fig. 8 is an illustration of a configuration of a pilot signal generating unit including a frequency modulation function.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to the drawings, a description will be given hereinbelow of multi-channel video optical transmission systems according to embodiments of the present invention. The description will start with a multi-channel video optical transmission system according to a first embodiment of the invention. Fig. 1 is an illustration of a configuration of the multi-channel video optical

transmission system according to the first embodiment.

As Fig. 1 shows, in the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the first embodiment, a pilot signal generating unit 1 with a frequency modulation function is provided in place of the pilot signal generating section 11 of the conventional configuration shown in Fig. 3. The frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 is for, in addition to generating a pilot signal, frequency-modulating the pilot signal generated. This makes invisible fringes (oblique fringes, horizontal fringes, vertical fringes, or the like) in a picture stemming from distortions occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequencies of the pilot signal and a multi-channel video signal inputted.

In Fig. 1, an optical transmitter 12a forming the transmitting side of the multi-channel video optical transmission system is made up of the frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 for outputting a frequency-modulated pilot signal having a given intermediate frequency, a frequency modulator (FM modulator) 2 for converting a signal in which the pilot signal is superimposed on a multi-channel video signal, into a frequency-modulated signal (FM signal) in batches, and a semiconductor laser device 3 for converting the FM signal into an optical signal.

In addition, an optical receiver 13a forming the receiving side of the multi-channel video optical transmission system is composed of a light-receiving device 4 for again converting the optical signal

into an electric FM signal, an amplifier 5 for amplifying the electric FM signal outputted from the light-receiving device 4, an FM demodulator 6 for frequency-demodulating the FM signal to output a pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal, a pilot level detecting circuit 7 for monitoring a strength level of the pilot signal of the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal outputted from the FM demodulator 6, and an alarm circuit 8 for activating an alarm when the pilot level detecting circuit 7 has detected an abnormal pilot level.

Still additionally, there are provided a tuner 9 for selecting a desired channel from the output signal of the optical receiver 13 to output a video signal of a base band and a TV monitor 10 for demodulating the base band video signal to display a picture.

Secondly, a detailed description will be given hereinbelow of an operation of the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

In the optical transmitter 12a forming the transmitting side of this multi-channel video optical transmission system, a frequency-modulated pilot signal with an intermediate frequency outputted from the frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 is superimposed on a multi-channel video signal inputted, and the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal is inputted to the FM modulator 2 to be converted into an FM signal.

Moreover, this FM signal is inputted to the semiconductor laser

device 3 to be converted into an optical signal, and this optical signal is transmitted through the optical fiber 14 to the optical receiver 13a on the receive side. In the optical transmitter 13a, the optical signal is again converted into an electric FM signal in the light-receiving device 4 and is amplified in the amplifier 5. In addition, this FM signal is demodulated in the FM demodulator 6, thereby regenerating the original pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal before the input to the FM modulator 2.

Still moreover, the pilot level detecting circuit 7 fetches only the pilot signal to detect its level and notifies the alarm circuit 8 of whether or not the level is abnormal. The alarm circuit 8 activates an alarm if the level detected by the pilot level detecting circuit 7 is abnormal, thereby enabling the confirmation on whether or not abnormality has occurred in the optical transmitter 12a, the optical receiver 13a and the optical fiber 14.

Furthermore, the multi-channel video signal outputted from the optical receiver 13a is channel-selected in the tuner 9 to select a desired-channel video signal which in turn, appears on the TV monitor 10.

In this way, in the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the first embodiment, the frequency modulation of a pilot signal suppresses the fringes of a picture on the TV monitor 10 stemming from the distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequencies of the pilot signal and the multi-channel video signal.

The FM modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 according to the first embodiment is, as shown in Fig. 8, composed of an oscillator 15 for outputting a signal for the frequency modulation of a pilot signal and a voltage-controlled oscillator 16 for varying the frequency of the pilot signal in accordance with a signal voltage outputted from the oscillator 15. In this configuration, on the basis of a signal outputted from the oscillator 15 which makes oscillation of a frequency of approximately 100 Hz to 100 kHz, the voltage-controlled oscillator 16 modulates the pilot signal frequency. Thus, the frequency modulation of the pilot signal is achievable. The configuration shown in Fig. 8 is also applicable to not only a frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit according to a second embodiment which will be described hereinbelow but also all frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating units according to the present invention.

Secondly, a description will be given hereinbelow of a multi-channel video optical transmission system according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is an illustration of a configuration of the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

In the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment, the FM modulator 2 of the optical transmitter 12a and the FM demodulator 6 of the optical receiver 13a in the first embodiment are not used unlike the

configuration shown in Fig. 1. This multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment is the same as the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the first embodiment in that the frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 is provided to modulate the frequency of the pilot signal generated. Likewise, with this configuration, it is possible to prevent fringes (stripes) from appearing due to distortion at a frequency corresponding to the sum of or difference between a pilot signal frequency and each channel frequency of a multi-channel video signal.

That is, in the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment, an optical transmitter 12b on the transmitting side is made up of the frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 for outputting a frequency-modulated pilot signal with a given intermediate frequency and the semiconductor laser device 3 for converting a pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal into an optical signal.

On the other hand, an optical receiver 13b on the receiving side is made up of the light-receiving device 4 for converting the optical signal into an electric signal in which the pilot signal is superimposed on the multi-channel video signal, the amplifier 5 for amplifying the electric pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal outputted from the light-receiving device 4, the pilot level detecting circuit 7 for monitoring the strength level of the pilot signal in the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal outputted

from the amplifier 5, and the alarm circuit 8 for giving an alarm when the pilot level detected by the pilot level detecting circuit 7 shows abnormality.

In addition, the multi-channel video optical transmission
5 system according to the second embodiment includes the tuner 9 for selecting a desired channel signal from the output signal of the optical receiver 13b to output a base band video signal, and the TV monitor 10 for demodulating the base band video signal to display it.

A description will be given hereinbelow of a concrete operation
10 of the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment. In the optical transmitter 12b forming the transmitting side of this multi-channel video optical transmission system, a pilot signal outputted from the frequency modulation incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1, which issues a frequency-
15 modulated pilot signal with a given intermediate frequency, is superimposed on a multi-channel video signal inputted from the external, and this pilot signal superimposed multi-channel video signal is inputted to the semiconductor laser device 3 to be converted into an optical signal. This optical signal is transmitted through the
20 optical fiber 14 to the optical receiver 13b on the receiving side.

In the optical receiver 13b, the light-receiving device 4 again converts the optical signal into an electric signal in which the pilot signal is superimposed on the multi-channel video signal, and the amplifier 5 amplifies the pilot signal superimposed multi-channel
25 video signal, thereby providing a pilot signal superimposed multi-

channel video signal.

Moreover, the pilot level detecting circuit 7 derives only the pilot signal for detecting its strength level and transmits, to the alarm circuit 8, information on whether that level is abnormal or not. The alarm circuit 8 activates an alarm at the abnormality of the detection level, thereby enabling checking the abnormality in the optical transmitter 12b, the optical receiver 13b and the optical fiber 14.

The multi-channel video signal outputted from the optical receiver 13b is channel-selected in the tuner 9 so that a desired channel video signal is selected and displayed on the TV monitor 10.

In this way, in the multi-channel video optical transmission system according to the second embodiment, the frequency modulation of a pilot signal suppresses the fringes of a picture on the TV monitor 10 stemming from the distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequencies of the pilot signal and the multi-channel video signal.

According to the above-described first and second embodiments of the present invention, in order to frequency-modulate a pilot signal generated, the frequency modulation function incorporated pilot signal generating unit 1 is used as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 in place of the conventional pilot signal generating unit 1 shown in Fig. 3. This substantially removes the fringes of a picture stemming from the distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequencies of the pilot signal and the multi-channel video signal.

Figs. 6A and 6B are illustrations for explaining a picture and a distortion on a TV monitor in the conventional multi-channel video optical transmission system, and Fig. 6A shows a spectrum on a video carrier and a generated distortion while Fig. 6B shows an example of a picture including oblique fringes on the TV monitor. In Fig. 6A, the fringe pattern in the picture in Fig. 6B varies in angle in accordance with the difference (Δf) between the frequency f_a of the video carrier and the frequency ($f_n - f_p$) of the distortion.

Figs. 7A and 7B are illustrations for explaining a picture and a distortion on a TV monitor in the multi-channel video optical transmission systems according to the present invention. According to the invention, owing to the frequency modulation of a pilot signal, the distortion occurs at the sum of or difference between the frequencies of a pilot signal and a video carrier signal. In this case, as Fig. 7A shows, the frequency difference Δf varies because the distortion is also frequency-modulated. For this reason, the angle of the fringes on the TV monitor 10 shown in Fig. 6B varies at all times, and when the modulation frequency of the frequency-modulated pilot signal is high, the fringes disappear on the TV monitor 10 as shown in Fig. 7B.

In addition, even with the frequency modulation of a pilot signal, the power strength level of the pilot signal does not vary; therefore, it is possible to confirm the abnormality of the pilot signal level through the use of the pilot level detecting circuit 7.

As described above, with the multi-channel video optical

transmission systems according to the present invention, a pilot signal is frequency-modulated to modulate the frequency of a distortion occurring at frequencies corresponding to the sum of or difference between the frequencies of the pilot signal and the multi-channel video signal so that the frequency separation or interval between the video carrier and the distortion varies periodically. Accordingly, the angles or the like of the fringes on a TV monitor vary as fast as invisible to the naked eye, which makes the fringes disappear (become invisible).

It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and that it is intended to cover all changes and modifications of the embodiments of the invention herein which do not constitute departures from the spirit and scope of the invention.

For example, although the above-described embodiments relate to a multi-channel video optical transmission system, the present invention is also applicable to an optical transmitter itself or an optical receiver itself.